

# KENTUCKY GAZETTE

## AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. XX.—No 1080.]

BY DANIEL BRADFORD, LEXINGTON.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1806.

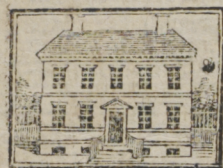
### TERMS OF THE GAZETTE.

THIS paper is published twice a week, at Three Dollars and a half per annum, paid in advance, or Four Dollars at the end of the year.

Those who write to the Editor, must pay the postage of their letters.

### WEISIGER'S TAVERN,

Frankfort, Kentucky.



Phillip Bulh, and known by the sign of

### THE EAGLE.

Grateful for the very liberal encouragement which he has experienced on former occasions, he is determined that no exertion, expense, or attention shall be wanting, to promote the accommodation of those who may please to favour him with their custom. His house is large and his rooms are commodious. He has a variety of liquors of the first quality, and his table is plentifully supplied with the best viands that the season affords.

To his beds particular attention shall be paid. He has a spacious stable, abundantly furnished with corn, oats & hay, and an attentive holler to attend it. Gentlemen may at any time be furnished with private rooms, free from the noise of the tavern.

Danl. Weisiger.

April 9th, 1806.

### CUT NAIL MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have opened a NAIL MANUFACTORY, in the town of Mayville, on Water Street, next door to Mr. John Armstrong's store, where they manufacture all kinds of Cut Nails & Sprigs. Also, have on hand, a general assortment of Wrought Nails, Saddle's Tacks, Dorsey's Barr Iron, Window Glass, Hollow Ware, &c. which they intend to sell at the Pittsburgh prices with the addition of carriage, for cash or approved notes.

William Porter Jun. & Co.

### FOR SALE.

A NEGRO WOMAN, and two promising CHILDREN. Enquire of the subscriber, in Lexington.

Henry Purviance.

July 3d, 1806.

### STATE OF KENTUCKY.

Jessamine County viz. July term 1806. Richard West, Complainant,

against

George Alcorn, Moses Reynolds and Wm. Alcorn, defendants.

### IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant William Alcorn, having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeably to law, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth; on motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered by the court, that the said William do appear here on the third day of our next October term, and answer the complainant's bill, or that the same will be taken as confessed against him. And that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized paper according to law.

A Conv. Telle,  
S. H. Woodson, clk.

### MASONICK CONVENTION.

A Convention of Delegates from the several Lodges under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, will be held at the Masons' Hall, in Lexington, on Thursday the second day of October next. And on the Monday following, the Grand Lodge will meet at the same place. The members and Delegates are requested to be punctual in their attendance.

By order of the most M. W. G. M.  
DANL. BRADFORD, G. Secy.

August 14, 1806.

### TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made at the next Supreme Court holden in and for the county of Ross and state of Ohio on the 27th day of November next, by the legatees of Col. John Campbell, late of Kentucky, dec'd, for the partition of the real estate of said decedent, consisting of the following tracts viz: one tract in the county of Ross, situated on the north fork of Paint creek, and said to contain 960 acres.—No. 2. Lying on Deer creek including the old Pickawa town, and containing 1200 acres, in the aforesaid county, No. 3. Situated in Clermont county, on the waters of Bear creek, including 200 acres. Also, three other tracts on the waters of Mad river, in the county of Champagne, and containing 1064 acres, one 1200 acres, and the other 1876 acres, amounting in the whole to 6500 acres.

Any persons having objections to make, will please avail themselves of this notice.

F. McHENRY, Att'y  
for Partitioners.

6th  
August 10, 1806.

### WILSON'S GRAMMAR,

For sale at this office.

### Geo. M. Bibb,

WILL continue to exercise his profession of counsel and attorney at law, in those circuit courts in which he has heretofore practiced, and in the court of appeals, and court of the United States, for the Kentucky district.

### THE SUBSCRIBER

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has taken the shop adjoining Mr. P. Bain's house, where he still continues the

Painting and Gilding Business, to which he will add the

Mending, making, and framing of Looking Glasses;

He will also have an elegant assortment of Gilt Picture Frames.

The subscriber has likewise on hand an

assortment of

EARTHEN WARE.

W. Mentelle.

May 20, 1806.

### A VALUABLE FARM

FOR SALE.

147 1-4 Acres of land, whereon I live, of a superior quality, about one mile from Lexington, on the road leading to Cynthiana. It has on it a very convenient two story house, with three rooms below and three above, with three brick chimneys; a kitchen, smoke house, negro houses, a barn and stable room for 15 horses, an apple orchard of 60 old bearing trees and about 150 of young trees, all of excellent fruit. It is well watered with never failing springs, and a stream runs through it sufficient to turn a mill at least six months in the year with 17 feet fall, about 50 or 60 acres cleared, about 20 acres in meadow, 3 lots of clover and blue grass, the whole under an excellent fence—the balance well timbered, and a large portion of excellent meadow ground—also, the stock of horses, cattle and hogs, and will give seven years credit to the purchaser.

M. SATTERWHITE.

September 3, 1806. tf.

### TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

ON the 30th of June at night, my shop was broken open, and two valuable

SILVER WATCHES

taken out; one of them capped with silver, maker's name, George Edwin, London, No. 483, a small chip out of the face at the figure 6; the other a common size watch, with a black silk chain and brass key; the paper in the case stained by being wet; some marks of rust on the balance wheel, the name and number not known. I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver said watches to me in Lexington.

Edw'd. West.

### State of Kentucky—Jessamine county,

to wit—July Term, 1806.

John P. Lawton, and Eleanor his wife,

William Sullivan, and Polly his wife,

James McClure, and Andrew McClure,

Plaintiffs under the age of twenty,

vs. William Sullivan his guardian,

heirs and devisees of Andrew

McClure, deceased, Compls.

AGAINST

Samuel McClure, and John McClure,

executors of the last will and testa-

ment of Andrew McClure, deceased,

defendants.

### IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant Samuel McClure, having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeably to law, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth—On motion of the complainants by their counsel—it is ordered by the court, that the said Samuel McClure appear here on the third day of our next October Term, and answer the complainants' bill, or the same will be taken as confessed against him; and that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized paper according to law.

A Copy. Telle.

SAM'L. H. WOODSON CLK.

### STOLEN

Out of my stable lot, in Lexington, on the night of the 17th current, a dark bay horse, supposed to be about fifteen hands high, and eight or nine years old, with a few white hairs on his forehead, his mane inclining to the left side, rather a short tail, and some white hairs just above the left ham, appearing to have been occasioned by a rope tied round it, no brands recollected.

I will satisfy any person amply who will deliver me the horse, or give such information that I get him—and will give 20 dollars reward for apprehending the thief.

J. BLEDSOE.

Lexington, July 23, 1806.

### WILLIAM DORSEY,

WISHES to inform his friends and the public in general, that he carries on the

Coppering Business,

in Lexington, three doors above Mr. Samuel Ayres, and opposite to Mr. Rankin, Main Street and has on hand a large

assortment of vessels from 10 to 100 gal-

lons, and hopes by his particular atten-

tion to business to merit their custom. 12m

### JOHN DOWNING;

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues to keep a house of

ENTERTAINMENT,

in that commodious frame house, on

Main Street, opposite the Court

house, at the sign of

THE BUFFALO;

where he is prepared to accommo-

date Travellers, and others who may

please to call on him, in the best man-

ner. He is well provided with a

variety of the best liquors his Bed-

d and other accommodations will

be furnished equal to any in the

Western Country. His Stable is

well supplied with Hay, Oats, and

Corn, and his Officer particularly at-

tentive, and careful. Those who

are so obliging as to call on him, may

rest assured that they shall receive

the greatest attention, and every ex-

ertion will be made to make their

situation agreeable. Private parties

may be accommodated with a

room undisturbed by the bustle of a

tavern.

Lexington, April 29.

### FOR SALE.

A GREAT bargain may be had in that handsome lot of land whereon I now live, of 455 acres, lying on David's fork of Elkhorn, in Fayette county, eight miles from Lexington. There is about 120 acres of open land, the dwelling house is of brick, two stories, 27 by 22, finished off in a neat plain manner; two grist mills in good repair, having lately been built anew, the dam and all the under works of the mills are of locust timber, and the mills are allowed to grind faster than any mills in that quarter, one pair of stones are French Burr; there are two good log houses at said mills, and a distillery likewise convenient thereto, the springs and stock water were never known to fail, the springs being equal to any in the country. As I wish to sell for cash, I mean to offer a great bargain, I will take four pounds per acre cash, selling the whole together, or I will divide it as may best suit the purchaser, as it lies well to divide. Rate the improvements at a very moderate price, and the land will not be six dollars per acre any person who will view the place, will be convinced that it is the greatest bargain that has been sold, or offered for sale, in this quarter of the country. Any person wishing to purchase, can view the premises, by applying to the subscriber living thereon. I will also sell the stand Horse.

LAMPLIGHTER;

It is well known that his figure and blood is equal to any horse in the state, and as a foal getter, it is in high repute as any other horse known of—I will take 1000 dollars for him, and that he would make in one season, in different parts of this state, his colts being so much approved of, it being generally allowed, that no horse ever stood in this part of the country, whose colts were so universally approved of, or had so few sorry colts among them.

JOHN ROGERS.

August 1, 1806.

### To Booksellers & Store-keepers.

JACOB D. DIETRICK,

Printer and Bookfeller, Hagerstown, Ma-

ryland, has now in the press, his

Washington or Hagerstown

GERMAN ALMANAC,

For 1807.

To be neatly printed on good paper,

and will be well bound, and which are

in great demand in the states of Virginia,

Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, and

with which he will be happy to supply

those persons who may want, on the

very lowest terms, and will deliver them

(free or expense) in Greenacastle, Cham-

bersburgh, or Shippensburg, as may be

required, from which places they can

be forwarded to any part of the Western

Country—those who will want are re-

quested to give early information, men-

tioning what quantity, so that they may

be forwarded as soon as finished.

N. B. Letters per post will receive

immediate attention.

Clarke Circuit, July Term, 1806.

Samuel Morton, Complainant,

against

Stephen Pucket, Defendant,

IN CHANCERY.

The Defendant not having entered

his appearance herein, agreeably to the

act of Assembly, and the rules of this

Court, and it appearing to the satis-

faction of the Court, that he is not an

inhabitant of this Commonwealth.

On the motion of the Complainant,

by his council, it is ordered, that the

said defendant do appear here on the

third day of our next October Term,

and answer the complainant's bill.—

That a copy of this Order be inserted in

the Kentucky Gazette, for eight weeks

successively.

A Copy.

Telle, SAM'L. M. TAYLOR, c. c. c.

1250.

### FOR SALE,

A LIKELY young

NEGRO WOMAN,

well acquainted with house work—en-

quire of the Printer.

tf

1st August, 1806.

### DOCTOR JOSEPH BOSWELL,

HAS removed to his farm, seven miles east of Lexington, near the Rev. A. Dudley's; where he will practice Medicine in all its different branches. He has on hand a large quantity of Genuine Medicine, which he will sell by whole sale or retail.

He also offers for sale, two hundred and sixty-eight acres of first rate

MILITARY LAND,

near Hornbeck's mill Clarke county, a part of

Col. Nathaniel Gist's survey.—He will take

Cash or Young Negroes for it.

tf Fayette county, 10th Feb. 1806.

### ALEXANDER PARKER

Has just imported from Philadelphia, and

opened at his store in Lexington, (on

Main Street, opposite the Public

Square)

A very extensive and elegant assortment

of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

HARD WARE,

QUEEN'S GLASS & CHINA

WARES.

Also, the best imported

Bar Iron and Castings,

Afforded, which he will sell on the most

moderate terms for cash, hemp, salt and

country made sugar.

Lexington, May 23, 1806.

### J. & D. MACCOUN,

HAVE received from Philadelphia,

and now opening at their Store on

Main Street, opposite the Public Square,

An Extensive Assortment of

MERCHANDISE & STATI-

ONARY,

Which, with a constant supply of best

Pennsylvania

BAR IRON & CASTINGS, &

NAILS,

From their Nail Manufactory, will be

fold at the lowest prices for Cash in

hand.

Among their Books are the following,

—VIZ:—

Cunningham's Law Dictionary, Bacon's

Abridgment, Hawkins's Pleas of the

Crown, Impey's Practice, Hale's

Common Law, Blackstone's Commenta-

ries, with Christian's Notes, Washing-

ton's Reports, Call's do. Vesey Junior's

do. Henry Blackstone's do. Coke's do.

Burrows's do. Cowper's do. Story's

Pleadings, Macnally's Evidence, Bar-

ton's Treatise on Equity, Fonblanque

on do. Potheir on Obligations, Powell

on Contracts, Kames's Law Tracts, do.

Principles of Equity, The English Plea-

der, Pleadings, H. Epinal's, Went-

worth's Executor, Roper on Wills,

Jones on Bailment, Chitty on Bills of

Exchange, Fitzherbert's Natura Brevium,

Lilly's Entries, Brown on Equality,

Beccaria on Crimes, The Federalist, Car-

ran's Speeches, Moore's Anacreon, San-

ton's Letters from Italy, Abbe Barthel-

my's Travels in Italy, Roscoe's Lorenzo

de Medici, Hool's Areolto, Gifford's

Translation of Juvenal, Darwin's Life,

The Life of Genl. Moreau, Moreau's

St. Domingo, Barrow's Travels in Afri-

ca, Moore's Travels through France,

Germany, &c. Carr's Stranger in France,

Residence in France, Smith's Wealth of

Nations, Interesting Anecdotes, do. Me-

moirs, Spectator, Don Quixotte, Gil-

blas de Santelme, Helham's Philosophy,

Paley's do. do. Evidences of Christian

Religion, Davis's Sermons, Doddridge's

Paraphrase, Carey's Family Bible, latest

edition. Also the best approved Clafic

and Scientific Authors, for the use of

Schools, with a variety of other Books



TO THE HONOURABLE  
GEORGE MUTER,  
AND  
BENJAMIN SEBASTIAN.

The following letter has been referred to in this Publication.

To the Honorable GEORGE MUTER,  
and BENJAMIN SEBASTIAN, now  
at Frankfort.

IN reply to your note in Mr. Bradford's paper of Saturday last, I can, with the utmost frankness and sincerity, assure your honors, that your assertion of me, is not true, and cannot be justified—and anxious to have the matter between us, thus brought to issue, determined, before I leave the country, which cannot possibly be done by suit; I propose that it shall be left to twelve of the most respectable citizens of Woodford County, in which one of your honors reside. That the persons be named by us reciprocally—that you specify your charge in writing, with the facts on which you found it, and transmit a copy to me; to that I will answer it writing; upon which, and the depositions, and other exhibits in the case, between General Wilkinson and myself, let the question between us be submitted. This will be coming to the point, in a fair and speedy manner—and a decision to be obtained will be equally valid, as the verdict of a jury. To facilitate the object of this proposition, I will now name six persons on my part, (to wit) Peyton Shortt; John Watkins, Wm. Steele, Robert Alexander, John Finney, and Marquis Calmes. Gentlemen, you can name as many more, and a joint request for their attendance at Woodford Court-house, on some day in the first week in November next, (which you may infer in the request to be sent the persons named) and I will charge myself with having it presented, if you will inclose it to me in an answer which I shall expect to this application. The originals of all the papers in the case above alluded to, are in the office of your court, consequently now immediately accessible to you; and I have copies of almost all of them, of which I will forthwith furnish you a list—should you want others, you can easily procure them, to be used on the trial; nor shall the expense be an objection—I will pay that, if you come into this proposal, and request it.

Your honors humble servant,  
October, 1795. H. MARSHALL.

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.  
March 22, 1796.

In the case of the Kentucky Memorialists, exhibiting certain allegations against Mr. Marshall, a Senator from this State.

On the question to adopt the report as amended,  
It passed in the affirmative, Yeas, 16, Nays, 8.

The yeas and nays being required by one fifth of the Senators present,

Those who voted in the affirmative, are, Messrs. Bingham, Bradford, Cabot, Folter, Frelinghuysen, Gunn, Henry, Latimer, Livermore, Paine, Read, Rofs, Rutherford, Strong, Trumbull, and Vining.

Those who voted in the negative, are, Messrs. Bloodworth, Brown, Burr, Langdon, Martin, Mason, Robinson, and Tazewell.

So the report was adopted as follows:

The committee to whom were referred the letter of the governor, and the memorial of the representatives of Kentucky, with the papers accompanying them, report.

That the representatives of the free-men of Kentucky state in their memorial, that in February 1795, a pamphlet was published by George Muter, and Benjamin Sebastian (who were two judges of the Court of Appeals) in which they say, that Humphrey Marshall had a suit in Chancery in the said Court of Appeals, in which it appearing manifest from the oath of the complainant, from disinterested testimony, from records, from documents furnished by himself and from the contradictions contained in his own answer, that he had committed a gross fraud; the court gave a decree against him; and that in the investigation he was publicly charged with perjury. That Mr. Marshall in a publication in the Kentucky Gazette, called for a specification of the charge; To which the said George Muter and Benj. Sebastian, in a like publication, replied, that he was guilty of perjury in his answer, to the bill in chancery exhibited against him by James Wilkinson; & that they would plead justification to any suit brought against them therefor. That no such suit, as the said representatives could learn, had been brought. The said representatives further say that they do not mean to give an opinion on the justice of the said charge; but request that an investigation may immediately take place relative thereto.

Your committee observe that the said suit was tried eighteen months before Mr. Marshall was chosen a member of the Senate, and that, previous to his election, accusations had taken place between him and the judges of the Court, relating to the same suit.

The representatives of Kentucky have not furnished any copy of Mr. Marshall's answer on oath; nor have they stated any part of the testimony, or produced any of the said records or documents, or the copy of any paper in the cause, nor have they intimated a design to bring forward these or any other proofs.

Your committee are informed by the other Senator, and the two Representatives in Congress from Kentucky, that they have not been requested by the Legislature of that state to prosecute this enquiry, and that they are not possessed of any evidence in the case, and that they believe no person is authorized to appear on behalf of the Legislature.

Mr. Marshall is solicitous that a full investigation of the subject should take place in the Senate, and urges the principle, that consent takes away error, as applying on this occasion to give the Senate jurisdiction; but as no person appears to prosecute, and there is no evidence adduced to the Senate, nor even a specific charge, the committee think any further enquiry by the Senate, would be improper. If there were no objections of this sort, the committee would still be of opinion, that the memorial could not be sustained. They think that in a case of this kind no person can be held to answer for an infamous crime, unless on a presentment, or an indictment of a grand jury; and that in all such prosecutions, the accused ought to be tried by an impartial jury of the State and District, wherein the crime shall have been committed. If in the present case the party has been guilty, in the manner suggested, no reason has been alleged by the memorialists why he has not long since been tried in the State and District where he committed the offence. Until he is legally convicted, the principles of the Constitution and of the common law, concur, in presuming that he is innocent. And the committee are compelled by a sense of justice, to declare, that in their opinion this presumption in favour of Mr. Marshall, is not diminished by recriminating publications which manifest strong resentment against him.

And they are also of opinion, that as the constitution does not give jurisdiction to the Senate, the consent of the party cannot give it; and that therefore, the said memorial ought to be dismissed.

On motion,  
Resolved, that the Vice-President of the United States, be requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing report to the governor of Kentucky.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE  
WESTERN WORLD.

You have attempted by the vilest arts, and without the least shadow of proof, to stigmatize with eternal opprobrium the brightest characters that adorn our country. By publishing poisonous and inflammatory libels, you have endeavored to brand with indelible infamy, men who have endangered their lives in order to maintain the liberties, and advocate the honor and happiness of their country; and men who have steered the political vessel safely through the storms of faction, and the deep laid intrigues of ambition. It requires the corroboration of stronger proofs than the mere assertions of such contemptible, degraded bivelings, to shake even the prejudices of those characters, who for their virtues, integrity, and patriotism, have been crowned with never fading laurels.

You wish to traduce the people into a belief, that their brightest luminaries once intended to sell them and their children to the King of Spain, and then to drag republicanism from her tribunal of liberty and justice, and dash her headlong into the black gulph of infamy and disgrace, and upon her ruins, you will erect the despotic throne of monarchy, rattling in her left hand the chains of tyranny, and brandishing in her right the torch of persecution. You are constrained by your infatuation and deluded by your glaring hopes. The (supposed) conspirators can with propriety and justice repel every charge, and expose your sophistry and villany. While basking under the fond delusion of proving at the bar of justice, that some of our most enlightened citizens have been, and are now traitors to their country, you have fallen like Lucifer, never to rise again.

You have assailed with your venomous darts of envy, the reputation of Judge Innes, the whole tenor of whose life has been devoted to the service and interest of his country. Is he to receive a stigma upon his character, which can never be erased, because he is affected with a complaint which is incidental to human nature? It is his misfortune, but not his crime. Oh virtue, where is thy sanctuary—innocence is attacked, and happiness has

no asylum! How odious and contemptible are the effusions of polluted souls! You appear to have plucked all the flowers of Bilinggiate, to decorate the columns of your paper.

Can Wood, that demon of discord and malediction, pretend to deny that he never sided with those he was first hired to vilify? Can you, thou man of truth, affirm, that you have always been a firm and staunch republican? How often has one of ye, high priests of perfidy and malice, been marked with the grossest violation of honor and virtue, and branded with crimes of the blackest dye, and how often has the other been convicted of the basest of crimes, (ingratitude) and of malicious and malignant falsehoods, which shock the human mind, and stagger belief—and regardless of all other traits in your character, to do you justice, you are no better than an assassin or robber. The day is not far distant when you will atone for your shameful and malevolent aspersions, and abominable scandals. You will yet feel the stings of remorse, the vibrations of a guilty conscience, and have no plea against the reproaches of your reason, that reflects monitor within.

CINCINNATUS.

FROM THE WESTERN WORLD.

The Kentucky Spanish Association,  
Blount's Conspiracy, and General  
Miranda's Expedition.

[CONTINUED.]

No. XII.

In addition to the extracts from Coriolanus, which were given in the last number, we shall now present our readers with an essay under the signature of a Western American, which was published at Frankfort, in a news paper entitled the Guardian of Freedom, the 2d of March, 1803, and which was intended to co-operate with the writings of Coriolanus at New-York. This essay was said to have been written by a man of the name of Flournoy, who had long acted as a literary tool of the Spanish conspirators, was caressed by them, and employed as an agent on many occasions. A libel prosecution was instituted against him for the treasonable publication; but was carefully quashed, like that which was raised against George Adams, for attempting to assassinate Joseph M. Street, and no doubt if ever the speculations of Burr, Wilkinson and Brown succeed, Flournoy and Adams will receive their merited rewards. The essay requires no comments, it speaks in plain and intelligible language, the designs of treason.

For the Guardian of Freedom.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,  
Whilst the public mind is agitated and incensed, at the narrow policy of Spain, in shutting her ports against us, permit me, through the channel of your press, to strike at the enlarged policy of our more latent and specious enemies. Instead of skimming on the surface of our disasters, I wish to level a blow at the root of our evils. Instead of directing our resentment towards the European powers, let us with more propriety turn towards Eastern America. Instead of crossing the Atlantic, let us only go beyond the Alleghany Mountain. There is the source of all our calamities—there our ills originated—thence we have derived our misfortunes, and still smart under her political scourge.

Let us no more be deceived with those fair speeches friendly communications, and pretended good intentions of our President and Eastern brethren. They will do any thing for us, except for our advantage. They have given proofs enough of this disposition.

It may be asked, why may not Eastern America extend a favorable disposition to our interests? I answer, because our interest and theirs are pointedly contradicting.

What I have already stated, may be only assertion, and assertion without proof, amounting only to invective. Now therefore, let me proceed to stubborn facts—facts undeniable and irrefutable; and which must tend to open the eyes of every Western American, to the unfriendly views and conduct of Eastern America towards us.

I shall only quote an extract from the writings of Monroe himself, after his embassy to France in 1795—"Some time (says he) in the beginning of 1795, I was informed by Mr. Pelet of the diplomatic section of the committee of public safety, and afterwards by Mr. Cambaceres likewise of that section, that in reliance on our treaty with England contained nothing injurious to France, they expressly instructed their agent then negotiating with Spain, to use his utmost endeavors to secure for the United States, the points in controversy with that power. And shortly after as their negotiation advanced, I was asked as well as I remember, by those members, as likewise Boissy D'Anglas, whether we wished to possess the Floridas, since it was intimated it would be easy for France to obtain them; but which she would not do otherwise than with a view to cede them to the United States. I replied, I had no power to answer such an interrogatory; but was well persuaded that we did not wish an extension of our territory. Well satisfied I am, that France declined taking them in her treaty with Spain, which soon followed from a fear it might

weaken her connection with the United States."

Now, had Monroe been friendly disposed to our interests, he might have wrote back to America, informing of those propositions made to him by those members of the diplomatic section, who were then so friendly and warmly attached to the interests of America; and thereby the provinces of East and West Florida, might have been acquired to the United States, had our eastern brethren been willing to have accepted of it. But instead of that, he being completely up to the base intrigues of his country, (Eastern America) he firmly and confidently replied, "he had no power to answer such an interrogatory; but was well persuaded that Eastern America, did not wish an extension of territory." The full and extended answer of Monroe, amounted to this, "An extension of territory to the West, would be too great an aggrandizement to our Western brethren, and their flourishing state of commerce by this acquisition might tend greatly to the hurt of our commercial interests, inasmuch as they already possess an extent of fertile soil, so vastly superior to ours that they could greatly undersell us, and thereby draw the attention of all Europe to their ports. And although we possess the poorest and meanest country in every sense, yet by a superiority of numbers, we hold the balance of power, and are determined to make use of it to our own advantage, to the disinterest of our western, fertile part of the continent. It is therefore our policy that the western rivers should mouth in the dominions of our European power; which power, by our improper and unfriendly conduct, we may render inimical to W. America, as being a part of the United, and thereby they may be denied the advantage of a foreign commercial intercourse, and consequently will be beholden to us for a source of inland trade, much to our advantage, but of little profit to them; and moreover our markets for European consumption will remain unimpaired."

So our eastern friends have a two fold view and interest, in having our foreign trade cramped here, as I have stated in the above extended answer of Monroe, to the members of the diplomatic section—that is, 1st, our lack of intercourse with the commercial powers of Europe, makes in favour of their markets. 2dly. It will finally come to pass, (if we will bear it) that they will be furnished with the live stock of Western America (i. e. our horses and cattle) at their own price. For having all other intercourse with the world lost off we must ultimately come to this; and they will entirely monopolize our traffic upon their own terms. For money we must have, otherwise how can we pay our state and continental taxes, or procure those necessary cash articles, viz: iron, steel and salt? If things go on thus, we shall be more dependent on Eastern America, than the Israelites were on the Egyptians, and our servitude will not be more tolerable. They were commanded to make brick (or what we call cat and clay) with out straw; and we are commanded to pay our proportion for the support of a government, whose policy it is to oppress us, without a chance of a free trade to procure the money. For although we possess a fertile country, watered by navigable rivers, yet it produces not the gold of Ophir, neither has it mines like unto those of Goleonda, Mexico, or Peru.

The lands of Eastern America, being poor and generally worn out, they have no doubt contemplated to live on the fat of our fertile soil without paying us a just equivalent in return, and calculate to derive more solid benefits from our country than from the hard labour of their numerous negro slaves. Hence it becomes more necessary to secede from the union, unless the abandons her position, than it was for the United States to revolt from Great Britain.

The interests of France, Spain, and Western America, would go hand in hand, and they, (France and Spain) would studiously promote our commercial prosperity, for their own advantage.

But it is to the advantage of Eastern America to keep us under the hatches, by having our foreign trade cramped as aforesaid. And all this false parade, feint marches, and pretended stir, which our eastern politicians have made for the procurement of a free trade for us, is only to amuse us, to prevent a dismemberment of the Union. Like sailors on sea throwing out a tub to a shoal of whales to draw their attention from the ship. It is said by some false, cold blooded politicians, "let us patiently wait until we have a balance of power on the west side of the Alleghany Mountain, and then we can fix matters better." In answer, I reply, that if we wait for that "it will not come to pass in my time; so I don't care whether it ever comes to pass. For as to my progeny (if a secession from the union does not take place shortly, or the politics of Eastern America should not change very much) I shall embark with them on the Spanish shore. For I had rather bow the knee to the Spanish Monarch, wear a crucifix, and kiss the Pope's face, than to be any longer a subject of Eastern America, under the disadvantages above stated.

In support of my jealousies of our eastern fraternity, let me now call the attention of my countrymen to a very suspicious circumstance.

Our executive has pitched on the same man (Monroe, of detested memory) as envoy extraordinary to the courts of France and Spain, to negotiate for the opening of the Spanish ports for us; the same man is chosen for this important office, who has already proven himself so inimical to this our western country. We have now every reasonable hope, indeed, from the Negotiations of him, for the opening of the ports, who no longer ago than March, 1795, refused the acceptance of the Floridas from selfish and clandestine motives. If we may trust the future by the past, we must seriously suspect that his mission will

turn out nothing, as the executive intended it when he made choice of him.

Although this talk may appear as sacrilegious to some, still it is my opinion, and I think time will prove it. For there is no such thing in nature as a disinterested patriot. It is a mere chimera! the puerile fancy of a poet's brain!!

A country is (as Voltaire expresses it) composed of many families, and as self-love generally leads us to stand up for and support our particular families, when a contrary interest does not intervene; so, from the like self-love, a man stands up for his town or village, which he calls his native home.

The more extended this native home is, the less we love it, for a division weakens love: It is impossible in nature to have a tender love for a family so numerous and distant as scarce to be known.

The candidate amidst his ambitious intrigues to be chosen president, vice-president, governor, senator or representative, makes a noise about his love for his country, whereas it is only himself that he loves. Every one is desirous for securing to himself that freedom and pre-eminence which is denied to his neighbor or the community at large. I now appeal to every Western American, if the facts which I have stated, are not too glaring to escape our notice.

Eastern America may no longer attempt to lull and soothe us with her sycophantic friendship and amity. No more may her harps which she may now hang on the willows, vibrate on the organs of our ears, the amative and deceitful strain of "peace on earth and good will towards us." No more can we chaunt to the found of her viol the sprightly pastoral airs of the "shepherd's wedding," and "the highway to Dublin." But the most expect, except the renounces her selfish political system, to hear in her turn, the tunes called Vive la, and the Marseilles Hymn, and other strains of martial music, until Western America becomes a distinct province or empire, and the Alleghany the line. For as the would not accept of territory when it was offered to her, she ought not to grieve much at the loss of territory.

I forbode that her long farce of "this tale of a tub," to amuse and inveigle us, to prevent a secession from the general government, will be succeeded by a military tragedy. Magazines will be filling, arms brightening, cannons roaring, and human blood streaming.

'Tis not by sending Monroe to European courts to negotiate—'tis not by representation in Congress, (for there are opposite interests; and a large balance of power against us) nor by any length of time that we may patiently wait, for that will procure to us a free commercial intercourse with foreign powers, without our own local internal exertions. It must be first, by the spirited remonstrances to be sent to congress, from the people of the states of Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee, and the Indiana and Mississippi territories, praying for independence. And then if we obtain it, we can send our own ambassadors to foreign courts, and make our own negotiations or attach ourselves to some other more friendly power, should we conceive it to be to our own interest. And 2dly, and lastly, as the last resort, (should our petitions be spurned) let the general government at defiance, and erect ourselves into an independent distinct republic. And should we experience any weakness on our part, we can recollect that France is strong. And we can know that it is better to have a friend for a master (if we from our weakness must be mastered) than an enemy.

This is blunt, plain talk, adapted to any capacity, and no man can be so blind as not to see the force of my observations.

I am actuated from the purest motives—the love of my country, and myself, and detestation for oppression. I am attached to my native home, but have very little veneration for native rulers, the Eastern Americans; as, I conceive they are inimical to our prosperity and happiness. I do despise them and their politics, most sincerely. They have hoodwinked us, and kept us in such ignorance, that they have hitherto turned our enmity towards France and Spain, instead of themselves. But I hope that we begin to get a little more enlightened; and when the western thunder begins to roll we may know where to direct the bolt.

A WESTERN AMERICAN.

March 2d, 1803.

We now return to the original plan of the conspirators, viz: an alliance with Spain; upon which the following letter from Doctor Brooks, a member of the convention at Danville, in 1793, to a friend then in Virginia, throws some light and corroborates those charges which we have already stated.

Fayette, October 25th, 1793.

DEAR SIR,

Since your departure, our politics have taken a turn; many artifices have been practiced to uphold a sinking cause, but all will not do. I need not make any observations upon the conduct of your countrymen, as I suppose you will be better informed by others. After the deliberations of our convention, it is currently reported here that Captain Johnson was converted to be a separatist by the arguments of Col. McDowell. The press has been strongly graced by devouring Cerberuses; and the poor man who ventured to display his talents under the name of a Cornplanter, has been rewarded in the usual volleys of ill language and private history. On the 11th day preceding our election, a meeting of militia officers was held, and from a court martial it was transformed into an electioneering council. The motive to their political consultation, was that it had been spread abroad that a violent attempt would be made, by the malcontents, to prevent the intended election. At this august meeting, it was proposed to instruct the representatives for the



*Henry Watkins.*

Versailles, September 30, 1806.

had arrived from San Antonio, that  
a considerable number more, were

Whilst I perceive nothing to make me believe, that the movements of the Spaniards are of a hostile nature, on other reasons, independent of those already suggested, induce me think that their operations are altogether defensive. They have heard of the story of Miranda's expedition to attack their dominions in South America; and they have heard, however false and ungrounded the calumny

Fish, as usual.  
Lexington, Oct. 1, 1806. 8w.

HUGH CB AWFORD,  
Main street, corner of Main Cross-street

11  
1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20





"TO SOAR ALOFT ON FANCY'S WING."  
A New Translation of the 12th ODE  
of Horace.

#### TO JUPITER.

What man, what God, will heavenly Clio sing  
Or to the warbling lute or vocal string?  
What name may mimic Echo bear  
O'er Pindus' clear melodious air?

Charming, as down the stream melodious  
flows,  
The groves of Hemus, and her feathery snows,  
Where to his harp's harmonious sound  
Great Orpheus drew the forests round.

So moving soft the sweet musician sung  
With hollow murmurs all the mountain rung;  
The dying winds but gently sigh'd  
The listening streams forgot to glide.

Who first to sing? who, but Saturnian Jove!  
Who rules the earth and sea and spangling  
realms above  
Who heroes, men and Gods sustains  
Who peerless and unbounded reigns!

His bright eye'd daughter, wisdom well may  
claim,  
The next gradation of immortal fame  
A wreath to Bacchus, too belongs  
To Dian and her Virgin throngs;

Bright Phoebus sing, he gave the golden lyre!  
Sing too the youth who grasp'd the serpents  
dire,  
And Leda's wind-out-flying pair  
Who train'd the fiery steeds to war,

Beneath whose twin-born stars the storm sub-  
sides  
And howling rocks pour down their foamy  
tides  
The rolling waves now rock'd to sleep  
Bath'd the green bosom of the deep.

What virtues next may claim the deathless  
strains,  
Or Romulus' or Numa's golden reigns?  
Or trails of Glory Junius draws  
Or Cato dy'ng in Freedom's cause!

Melodious muses, breathe your softest lays  
For heroes poor, yet great of soul, I praise!  
Camillus, Scævus, Paulus mild,  
Each old in Virtue each in vice a child.

These Chiefs, with Curius and Fabricius  
brave  
A few small Cots and scanty acres gave—  
Still bright'ning, see Marcellus rise  
Like some young oak to greet the skies.

But like the moon the glimmering stars among  
Behold bright Julius lead his trains along!  
Immortal Jove! place next thine own  
Augustus' adamantine throne!

O'er the wide world may be with justice reign  
From burning Ind, to Thule's frosty plain  
Far hence th' encroaching Partians drive  
And bid the golden arts of peace, revive

Great Caesar leaves to thee immortal Jove!  
To hurl thy Thunders o'er the tainted Grove  
While all Olympus trembles round  
And all the spangling thrones of heaven  
resound.

G. B. & Co.

\* By this exalted picture of Jupiter it ap-  
pears that the Ancients acknowledged but one  
Supreme Being and of which all their subser-  
vient Gods were mere attributes.

#### FOR SALE.

A LIKELY young Negro Woman, and  
four promising children. The woman is well  
acquainted with house work. They will be  
sold on Monday, the first day of next Court at  
Mounsterling. Also, a very likely Mulatto  
Woman, twenty-two years of age—perhaps as  
good a seamstress, washer, spinner, &c. as any  
in the state of her colour. She may be seen at  
Mr. Bradley's, Lexington, and may be bought  
prior to that day, by applying to Mr. Bradley,  
September 23, 1806.

#### FOR SALE.

The Farm on which I live,  
CONSISTING of 100 and I believe  
8 or 10 acres; together with the crops  
of corn, wheat, hemp and flax, now on it.  
Cash, or unexceptionable notes negotiable  
in the office of the Kentucky Insurance  
Company, will be received in payment.  
The title to said farm is unquestionable.  
Its situation, quality, and conveniences  
are so generally known, that a more par-  
ticular description is thought unneces-  
sary. A general warranty deed will be  
made by

Adam Goodlet.

Cane run, Scott county, 7 miles  
from Lexington & 3 1/2 from  
Georgetown, Sep. 18, 1806.  
N. B. Sundry articles of household  
furniture may also be had with the above.

130 Dollars Reward.

#### STOLEN

FROM the commons of this city, on Tues-  
day night the 3d of June last, three HORSES,  
of the following description:

A dark bay, about seven years old, four  
teen hands high or upwards, branded on the  
left shoulder H, the skin rubbed off both shoul-  
ders by the gears, and has a bluish in the  
left eye; newly shod all round—

A sorrel, between thirteen and fourteen hands  
high, three years old this spring, both hind  
feet white, a small star in his forehead, bob  
tail, and had a sore on the top of his shoul-  
ders—

A small grey, about thirteen hands high,  
seven years old, dark mane and tail, his mane  
hangs on the left side, and his hind parts in-  
cline to the colour of an iron grey; he is  
branded on the left thigh, but the brand is  
scarcely intelligible—just above the brand there  
is a deep scar.

The above horses were all in tolerable order.  
I have no doubt but they were taken to Ten-  
nessee or Kentucky.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS  
Will be given for the apprehension and con-  
viction of the Thief, or THIRTY DOL-  
LARS, and all reasonable expences, for the  
delivery of the Horses only.

Samuel Terrell.  
Natchez, August 9, 1806.

#### ROBERT HARRIS JUN. DRUGGIST.

No. 30 Market street, between Front & Second  
streets, Philadelphia.  
HAS received of late arrivals, a fresh sup-  
ply of Drugs and Medicines—amongst  
which are  
700 lbs. Camphor 10 lbs. vials, ass'td.  
2000 lbs. Peruv. bark 15 crates apoth. glass  
4000 bottles fresh Cas- 3 cases cantharides  
tor oil 150 wt. gamboge  
6700 Canella Alba 1000 wt. rhubarb  
50 doz. trusses 600 wt. annotta  
20 casks Glauber salts 300 wt. white wax  
100 lbs. opium 10 boxes assafetida  
2500 lbs. Gentian root 2500 wt. antimony  
2000 lbs. cream Tartar  
with every article in the Drug line. Country  
merchants and others, who deal in drugs, will  
be supplied on liberal terms at a long credit.  
Any orders from his friends in the Western  
Country will be received with gratitude and ex-  
ecuted with punctuality and dispatch.

229 J. BLEDSOE,  
Has fixed his residence in Lexington.

HE will continue to Practise Law in the  
Circuit Courts, which he has heretofore attend-  
ed; in the Court of Appeals and the Federal  
Court at Frankfort.—His office is the one late-  
ly occupied by Mr. James Hughes. He means  
to be punctual in the discharge of his profes-  
sional duties.

Lexington, June 25, 1806.

State of Kentucky—Jessamine coun-  
ty to wit.—July term 1806.

John Rector, complainant,  
against  
John Rector, Argyle Taylor and James Tor-  
bit, defendants,

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant John Rector having failed  
to enter his appearance herein agreeably to law,  
and the rules of this court, and it appearing to  
the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an  
inhabitant of this Commonwealth.—On motion  
of the complainant by his counsel.—It is order-  
ed, that the said John Rector do appear here  
on the third day of our next October Term,  
and answer the complainant's bill, or that the  
same will be taken as confessed against him,  
and that a copy of this order be inserted in  
some authorised paper according to law.

Teste, SAM'L H. WOODSON CLK.

CLARKE CIRCUIT, July Term, 1806.

Stephen Strode, Complainant,  
against

Jacob Starns, &c. Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

On the motion of the Complainant by his  
counsel, and it appearing to satisfaction of the  
Court, that the Defendant, Starns, is not an  
inhabitant of this Commonwealth.—On motion  
of the Complainant, It is ordered,  
That the said Defendant do appear here on the  
third day of our next October Term, and  
answer the Complainant's bill, that a copy of  
this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette  
for eight weeks successively.

Teste, SAMUEL M. TAYLOR c.c.c.

125 DOCTOR BARRY,

will practise Medicine and Surgery in Lex-  
ington and its vicinity. His shop is kept at  
Maj. Bord's in the room formerly occupied as  
a post office.  
Lexington, 15th September, 1806.

GREAT BARGAINS.

The subscribers offer for sale on very low terms  
the following valuable

TRACTS OF LAND, to wit—

NE of 764 acres, adjoining the lands of

John Meaux esq. in Mercer county, on

Salt river, with about 150 acres of cleared land,  
under good fence and in complete repair, with  
an orchard of upwards of 100 bearing apple  
trees, a good square log house, with joint shin-  
gled roof, and other convenient buildings—also,

276 acres adjoining, with about 60 acres of  
cleared land, and fencing in good repair—also,

195 acres in Franklin county, on Salt river,  
adjoining the lands of Lewis Castleman and  
John Lightfoot esqrs. with a small improve-  
ment—also,

200 acres adjoining below on the river—also,

202 acres adjoining—also,

250 acres adjoining, including the mouth of  
Hammond's creek, with a considerable im-  
provement—also,

161 acres adjoining the same on Fox creek  
—also,

160 acres adjoining above on the creek—  
also,

157 acres adjoining the same, on a branch  
of Fox creek—also,

211 3/4 acres adjoining, between Fox creek  
and Salt river.

The above tracts of land are well watered,  
and contain several valuable mill seats. A  
part cash will be required from purchasers, and  
a reasonable credit given for the balance. For  
terms apply to Samuel Maccoun, Mercer coun-  
ty, near Delany's ferry, or to the subscribers  
in Lexington.

J. & D. Maccoun.

September 9th, 1806.

PHILADELPHIA.

5 JEREMIAH NEAVE,

No. 31, SOUTH SECOND STREET,

PHILADELPHIA,

Has imported for the fall sales, and will  
have constantly on hand, a large and handsome  
assortment of

Glass, China, and Queens' Ware,

Japanned Tea-trays, Waiters &c. &c.

Of the newest and most fashionable patterns  
well worth the attention of all country store  
keepers connected with Philadelphia.

The above articles will be sold on the lowest  
terms for cash, or for approved drafts at a short  
date.

9 mo. 1, 1806.

TANNER'S OIL

THE subscribers have for sale, a few bar-  
rels of TANNER'S OIL, of a superior qual-  
ity.

P. YEISER & SON.

Lexington, July 31st, 1806.

RICHARD TAYLOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and

the publick, that he has opened a

House of Entertainment,

in that large and commodious brick house lately

occupied by Mr. John Instone, in Frankfort;

where he is supplied with the best of liquors  
and provisions of every kind. His stable is  
well furnished with forage, and an attentive  
order. From the arrangements made to accom-  
modate his visitants, and the attention that will  
be paid them, he flatters himself he will share  
the publick favour.

Frankfort, October 24, 1805.

#### WOOL CARDING MACHINE.

By the 20th instant, the subscriber intends  
having machines in complete operation in Lex-  
ington for picking, breaking and carding  
sheep's wool into rolls, all which will be done  
at 10 cents per pound, with the addition of 2  
cents for mixing wool of different colours, and  
5 cents per pound for picking and breaking  
Hatter's wool. The burs and sticks must be  
extracted, and the wool sent in sheets with one  
pound of grease to eight of wool, and the rolls  
will be so packed as to carry on horse back 50  
miles without injury. Country linen, feath-  
ers and wool received in payment, if delivered  
in hand. Wool left with Mr. John Lowry,  
Hatter in Lexington, will be attended to by the  
publick's humble servant.

D. S. NORTON.  
Lexington, August 3, 1806.

We the subscribers being fully sensible of  
the advantages arising from having our wool  
prepared on the Carding machine about to be  
erected in this place by Mr. D. S. Norton, beg  
leave to recommend it to the Hatters throughout  
the country, as being of very great utility in the  
preparation of our wool—must request those  
of our customers that have been in the habit of  
breaking their wool for hatching, to decline it  
and bring it in unbroken.

Patterson Bain.

John Lowry.

G. Adams jr.

John Adams.

Jorah Brady.

Sourbray & Montgomery.

William Smith.

TAVERN, STORAGE & COMMISSION.

THE subscriber respectfully

informs the publick, that he has lately

opened a house of ENTERTAINMENT in

Maysville, (Limestone) at the sign of the

SQUARE & COMPASS. The house is com-  
modious, the stable extensive, and both are

furnished with every thing necessary for the

accommodation of travellers and others, who

may think proper to favor him with a call. He

is provided with a large and convenient WARE

HOUSE, for the reception of goods, equal, if

not superior to any in the place. He will also

make SALES upon COMMISSION, for those who

may have any thing to transact in

that way, which will be done, together with the

charges for storage, upon the most reduced

terms. He flatters himself, that from the ex-  
perience he has had in mercantile transactions,

attention to business, and a desire to be useful,  
to merit a part of the publick patronage.

SAM'L. JANUARY.

50,000 Dollars for 6 50!!

NEW-YORK

STATE LOTTERY, No. V.

For the promotion of Literature, and other

purposes.

To commence drawing on the second Tuesday

in December, 1806, and 600 tickets to be

drawn each day until the whole is con-  
cluded. Prizes payable 30 days after.

The excellency of the present scheme is univer-  
sally acknowledged to exceed any ever yet

offered in the United States.

The Capital Prizes are

30,000 Dollars,

20,000 Dollars,

10,000 Dollars,

5,000 Dollars,

2,000 Dollars,

Besides several of 1,000, 500, 200, 100, &c.

The first 4000 blanks to be entitled to 15 cents  
each.

The whole subject to a deduction of 15 per-  
cent. In this scheme there is a possibility for

one Ticket to draw 50,000 Dollars.—Notwith-  
standing the great number of Capital prizes in

this lottery, there are less than two blanks to a  
prize.

TICKETS & SHARES.

FOR SALE AT

G. & R. WAITE;

TRULY FORTUNATE LOTTERY OF

FICES.

No. 64 & No. 38, Maiden-Lane, New-York.

At 6 and a half dollars, until the first of Octo-  
ber, when they will advance to 7, and continue

advancing as the drawing approaches. By

enclosing Bank notes (post paid) to G. & R.

WAITE, Tickets and Shares will be punctu-  
ally returned by post, to any amount, and the

earliest advice sent to adventurers of their suc-  
cess.—The public are requested to remark,

that the drawing of the New-York Lotteries  
is managed in so correct a manner, as not to be

subject to error. The time of drawing, and  
payment of prizes is punctual, and guaranteed

by the State Legislature. Schemes at large  
enclosed with Tickets.—The many Capital

Prizes sold by G. & R. W. in former Lotteries,  
(lists of which will also be enclosed) it is pre-  
sumed, will be an additional inducement to dis-  
tant adventurers to purchase of them.

New-York, Aug. 1806.

BARRY & GARRETT,

HAVE imported from Philadelphia and

Baltimore, a General Assortment of

M E R C H A N D I Z E ;

Which they offer for sale, in the Brick House

nearly opposite Messrs. Saml. & George

Trotters' on low terms for Cash, and such

produce as may suit them.

Lexington, 28th August, 1806.

The George-Town

R A C E S,

WILL commence the second Thursday in

October, 1806.

First day, the four mile heats, free for any  
horse, mare, or gelding that never won a race,  
agreeable to the Kentucky Jockey Club rules.

Second day, the three mile heats, free as  
above.

Third day, the two mile heats, as above.

A very handsome subscription is raising—  
the money will be hung up at the poles. The  
purse the second day will contain the entrance  
money for the first and second day, and a part  
of the subscription. The third day, a suffi-  
cient sum to make it an object. All horses to  
run, must be entered the day previous to the  
race, or pay double entrance, the first day 8  
dollars, the second day 5 dollars.

SHORT NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to the subscriber by  
Bond, Note, or Book Account, are required  
to make immediate payment to Mr. Hiram  
Shaw, who is fully authorised to receive the  
same. A compliance with the above will save  
trouble and expence.

John Lowry.

Lexington, September 23, 1806.

#### FOR RENT OR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers to rent the  
Tavern TRAVELLER'S HALL, for one  
year or a longer term, or to sell it for \$25,000  
payable in the following way, viz.

Cash paid down, \$4000

Negroes, store goods, cordage, to-  
bacco, salt, iron, or, horses paid  
down, or approved indorsed notes at  
a short date, 3000

Land in the vicinity of Lexington,  
The balance in eight equal an-  
nual payments, with interest from  
the date, or four equal annual  
payments of half cash and half  
approved produce, with interest  
from the date, 1000

17,000

\$25,000

N. B. Any person who rents or purchases,  
may have the refusal of the furniture and stock  
of Liquors at a reasonable rate.

Robert Bradley.

Lexington, May 16, 1806.

Just Received by

WILKINS & TANNEHILL,

And now opening in the store formerly oc-  
cupied by Charles Wilkins, opposite the court  
house, and for sale by the package, viz.

10 bbls. 4th proof Cogniac Brandy,

10 — Jamaica Spirits,

10 — Madeira L. P.

10 — Sherry,

4 — Colemenar,

4 — Port,

8 — Pepper,

10 — Brimstone,

6 — Alum,

15 — Copperas,

10 — Ginger,

10 — Madder,

8 — Chocolate,

50 boxes Segars,

1 case containing Nutmegs, Cloves,  
Mace and Cinnamon,

Logwood,

10 boxes Young Hyson, } TEAS

10 do. Hyson Skin,

35 bbls. Coffee and Loaf Sugar,

Raisons in kegs.

The above articles will be disposed of at a  
moderate advance, by the barrel or package, for  
Cash or Negotiable Notes at 60 days.

A supply of GROCERIES, &c. will be re-  
gularly received from Philadelphia, which will  
enable us to furnish store keepers, or others,  
upon the lowest terms.

W. & T.

Lexington Subscription

R A C E S,

ON Wednesday the 15th October, 1806,

will be run the three mile heats, for two thirds  
of the subscription money.

On Thursday 16th, the two mile heats, for  
the remaining third of the subscription money.

On Friday 17th, the mile heats, by three  
year old nags, for the entrance money of that  
and the two preceding days.

The first and second day free for all ages,  
agreeable to the rules of the Lexington turf.